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Will History Repeat Itself in the Mexican Embroglio?

President Polk's Special Envoy, Mr. Slidell, Was Repulsed in 1845, When Sent to Try to Work Out Some Scheme for Peace in the Troubled Country—How Stirring Occurrences Followed in Rapid Succession.

By FRED S. FERGUSON.

In 1845, President Polk sent Mr. Slidell as his special envoy to Mexico for the purpose of trying to work out some scheme of peace for that troubled country. President Polk's envoy, Mr. Slidell, declined to receive Mr. Slidell as an envoy, and the war between the United States and Mexico followed.

In 1913 President Wilson sends Mr. Lind as his special envoy with the same peaceful mission in view, and the intimations are that he will receive the same treatment as did Mr. Slidell. I trust, however, that history will not repeat itself any further.

The internal condition of Mexico during the ten years preceding the year 1845 were as chaotic as they have been during the last decade. After Texas drove the Mexican armies across the Rio Grande and proclaimed her independence, she claimed that river as her western boundary. Mexico recognized the independence of Texas, as did all the leading nations of the world, but contended that her western boundary was the Nueces river, about 150 miles eastward of the Rio Grande. In March, 1845, the congress of the United States passed a joint resolution annexing the republic of Texas to the United States as a sovereign state of the union, which resolution was approved by Mr. Tyler, then president.

A few days afterward Mr. Polk was inaugurated as president. General Almonte, the Mexican minister at Washington, asked for his passport as soon as the resolution was made known to him and withdrew from Washington, but left the archives of his embassy in charge of his assistant. The United States minister to Mexico shortly afterward withdrew from the Mexican capital, but left his office and records in charge of his secretary. While diplomatic relations were suspended, the two nations were not at war.

In the summer of 1845 the republic of Texas formed a part of an annexation scheme of the United States, and at once became a state of the union. Thereupon Mr. Polk ordered the army under General Taylor to occupy Point Isabel, between the two rivers, but to avoid all acts of hostility toward Mexico, unless attacked or in case of the Mexican army crossed the Rio Grande.

At the same time Mr. Polk sent Mr. Slidell as a special envoy to Mexico, fully empowered to discuss and settle by treaty all the questions of dispute between the two countries. General Pereda had shortly before become the acting president of Mexico in a very unconstitutional manner, but his tilted states was willing to waive for the sake of peace, and to that end dispatched Mr. Slidell on this special mission.

General Pereda refused to receive Mr. Slidell as a special envoy of the president of the United States, or in any other capacity, unless the United States army was at once withdrawn to the eastern bank of the Nueces river, such a demand being wholly inadmissible, was refused. Mr. Slidell returned to his own country after his fruitless attempt to negotiate with the Mexican authorities.

About the same time General Arista, in command of the Mexican army at Matamoros, crossed the Rio Grande, surprised and captured Captain Taylor and his squadron of dragoons, and committed other acts of hostility. General Taylor had built and garrisoned a fort now called Fort Brown, opposite Matamoros, his main army was at Point Isabel, about 25 miles to the south.

Immediately after the capture of the dragoons by General Arista he de-

manded the surrender of the American fort. This being refused, he began a bombardment, the first effect of which was the killing of its commander, Colonel Brown. Hearing of this attack, General Taylor put his army in motion to rescue the garrison and General Arista crossed the Rio Grande in force to oppose Taylor's movement.

The two armies met at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma in two sharp engagements, in both of which the American army, under Taylor, although greatly outnumbered, was victorious. After the last fight General Taylor moved rapidly to Fort Brown and prepared to cross into Matamoros, thus was the war with Mexico begun by the acts of Mexico, first by refusing to receive Mr. Slidell as a special envoy, and second by crossing a military force into Texas, then by attacking, wounding and capturing United States soldiers.

It is not necessary for the purpose of this story to give a further account of that war. These historical facts may be compared with current events between the same nations, and the prophetic may be able to foresee what will transpire in the immediate future by what took place more than 60 years ago.

VICTIM OF WHITE PLAGUE USES CARBOLIC

With Only Three Days to Live, Denver Woman Poisons Infant Daughter and Takes Deadly Dose Herself.

(By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.) Denver, Aug. 15.—After having been told by a physician that she had only three days to live, Mrs. Anna Hornstein, 32, a sufferer from tuberculosis, today poured carbolic acid down the throat of her three-year-old daughter, Paula, and then drank a portion of the drug herself. When neighbors broke into the house two hours later Mrs. Hornstein was dead. The child died this afternoon in the county hospital.

Mrs. Hornstein this morning kissed her husband when he left home to work at his trade of tailor. Then she sent a servant girl—the only person in the house besides herself and the child—to a drug store for some medicine. A few minutes later neighbors heard the child screaming. After five minutes the cries ceased. When the servant returned she was unable to open the door. Becoming alarmed, she summoned neighbors who forced an entrance.

The child, unconscious, was taken to the county hospital, but its condition was hopeless and it died shortly before 2 o'clock this afternoon.

TODAY IN CONGRESS

SENATE. Senator Tillman in speech attacks woman suffrage. Consideration of the tariff bill resumed. Senator Bristow opened debate on sugar and offered substitute schedule. Senator Dillman introduced amendment to tariff to divert income tax revenue to construction of good roads.

HOUSE. Not in session; meets Tuesday. Lobby committee resumed with I. H. McMichael under examination.

TO FACILITATE TEST OF ANTI-ALIEN LAW

(By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.) Washington, Aug. 15.—The United States will facilitate a court test of the California anti-alien law, but the legislative must come from some aggrieved Japanese representative.

President Wilson let it be known to that effect that was the status of the situation.

Noted Educator Dies. Boston, Aug. 15.—The death at a Brookline hospital Saturday night of Miss Mary Cox, dean of Radcliffe college, was made known Sunday. Miss Cox was born in 1847 and has been prominently identified with educational matters for many years.

BRISTOW CAN'T FIND STRONG ENOUGH LANGUAGE

Unable to Describe Manner in Which Democratic Party Caucus Handles Tariff Bill; Attacks Free Sugar.

(By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.) Washington, Aug. 15.—Senator Bristow opened debate on the free sugar schedule today by proposing a reduction from \$1.50 per hundred pounds, the existing duty, to \$1.52 1-2, with additional reductions in periods of three and six years, which finally would bring the rate down to \$1.27 1-2 and would leave the Cuban 20 per cent differential.

"I do not think it wise at this time," said Senator Bristow, "to disturb the reciprocal relations we have with Cuba. I believe the reductions can be made with absolute safety to our sugar industry and that it would conduce to grow and prosper. If the proposed reduction legislation could be defeated, in my humble judgment, within less than twenty years from this hour we would be producing with in our borders every pound of sugar which the American public consumed."

Senator Bristow said he could not find language strong enough to denounce the manner in which the tariff bill was considered and passed on in party caucus.

NEW MEXICO MEN CALLED AS WITNESSES IN MOUND LAY TRIAL

(By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.) East Las Vegas, N. M., Aug. 15.—Five New Mexico men have been subpoenaed as witnesses in the Mound Day trial at Topeka. They were George Morrison, county engineer; A. A. Sosa, a former mounted policeman; Louis Arriola, of this city; H. B. Henning, an Albuquerque newspaper man and Ira Grimshaw, assistant district attorney of Santa Fe county.

Mound Day is defendant in a suit in the Kansas supreme court ousting himself and his corporations from state for alleged land frauds. Mound Day is accused of selling lands which he did not own, under an expired option from United States Senator T. B. Catron. The lands are on the Ortiz grant near this city.

PACIFIC COAST VESSEL REPORTED TOTAL LOSS

(By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.) Juneau, Alaska, Aug. 15.—Twenty-five passengers of the State of California are dead, according to a report which has just reached here.

Seattle, Aug. 15.—The steamship State of California, of the Pacific Coast Steamship company, is a total loss in Gambier Bay, Stephen's passage, Alexander Archipelago, Alaska. Mrs. E. C. Ward, wife of the associate manager of the company and her daughter perished.

Seven members of the crew also lost their lives.

DIVORCEE KILLS HER FORMER HUSBAND AND HIS THIRD WIFE

(By Leased Wire to Evening Herald.) Milton, Ga., Aug. 15.—Mrs. Edna Godbee, divorced wife of Judge W. S. Godbee, shot and killed the judge and his third wife in the postoffice here today. The third Mrs. Godbee was formerly Miss Florence Berger of Youngstown, Pa. She married Judge Godbee about three months ago.

Mrs. Godbee, who did the shooting, was the judge's second wife and had known him several years ago. Today when she met Godbee and his wife she drew a revolver from her handbag and, without warning, killed Godbee with three shots and the third Mrs. Godbee with three more. She was arrested charged with murder.

MORTUARY.

Funeral of Mrs. Myer. The funeral of the late Mrs. Jake Myer was held yesterday afternoon from the family residence, 924 Forrester avenue, the services being conducted by Rev. Father Mandelari, with burial in Fairview. The following friends of the bereaved family acted as pall bearers: S. T. Vann, Leopold Myer, Oscar Block, Frank Harris, Daniel Padilla and John P. Duffy.

CONTRACT LET FOR BUILDING OF CITY HALL TODAY

Portland Cement Company of Colorado to do Work With J. Korber and Company Furnishing Steel.

At a meeting of the city hall committee held this afternoon the contract was let for the concrete work on the new city hall, to be erected at the corner of Second street and Tulas avenue, to the Portland Cement company of Portland, Colo., this concern being the lowest of five bidders. The contract for the steel for the reinforced concrete was let to J. Korber & Company of this city, there being three other bidders. The work of clearing the site for work will commence at once.

Hereafter the city hall committee, consisting of the mayor, Aldermen Scheer and Clarke, City Attorney Lewis and City Engineer Gladding will meet regularly every Monday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

WESTERN UNION IS SUED FOR FIVE THOUSAND

Edward B. Hausser Alleges Mental Anguish and Loss of Money as Result of Non Delivery of Message.

Suit was filed in the district court this afternoon against the Western Union Telegraph company for \$5,000, by Edward B. Hausser. Mr. Hausser, through his attorney, H. E. Cornell, alleges in his complaint that on June 17, 1913, he filed at the local office of the defendant company a message to Mrs. Hausser, who was then in Cleveland. The message requested that arrangements for the funeral of Mrs. Hausser's sister be held up pending the arrival in Cleveland of plaintiff.

It is claimed that the message was never sent, or at least it was never delivered, although it had been paid for at defendant company's regular rates. As the result of the failure to transmit and deliver the message the funeral was held before plaintiff could arrive in Cleveland. For these reasons and because of the expense involved and the time lost in making the useless trip, as well as mental anguish suffered because of his inability to be present at his sister-in-law's funeral, Hausser seeks damages in the sum of five thousand dollars.

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We think we owe it to our fellow men to send them a copy in confidence so that any man anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop dragging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what we believe is the quickest acting restorative, upbuilding, SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so cure himself at home quickly and quietly. Just drop us a line like this: Interstate Remedy Co., 4753 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and we will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain ordinary envelope free of charge. A great many doctors would charge \$2.50 to \$5.00 for merely writing out a prescription like this—but we send it entirely free.

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HARLAN ARRESTED FOR SPEED LAW VIOLATIONS

Judge Craig Takes Case Brought By Policeman Bernier Under Advisement.

Jacobs M. Harlan was before Judge Craig this afternoon charged with violation of the speed ordinance. Mr. Harlan was arrested Saturday night by Motorcycle Policeman Bernier, who swore that the Harlan car was traveling east on Central avenue at the rate of twenty-two miles per hour. The policeman had followed the car for a square and a half, he said, and this was the evidence of his speedometer.

Harlan, in his own defense, swore that the car was running at fifteen miles per hour or less, when the arrest took place, which was about 11 o'clock at night. N. G. McCroden, who was also in the car at the time, thought the speed was about twelve miles per hour.

There was a conflict of testimony as to just where the party was halted by the policeman and Judge Craig took the case under advisement until tomorrow morning.

Attorney R. H. Crews represented Mr. Harlan, but the city was not represented by counsel. The arrest of Mr. Harlan is the first under the speed ordinance since the city motorcycle was purchased.

BARTH BACK, WAR IN MEXICO STILL ON

New Mexico State Senator Fails to Make Good on Promise to Settle Trouble in Sister Republic.

"I am going to settle the war in Mexico," were the departing words of State Senator Isaac Barth, as he disappeared in the darkness of the Rat-ton tunnel some thirty days ago.

The senator returned to Albuquerque last night from the national capital and while he was willing to talk on most everything, he hesitated to explain his failure to settle the trouble between Huerta and the Constitutionals.

The senator gave it as his opinion that not only will the tariff bill be speedily passed, and passed without the change of a comma, but that before the conclusion of the extra session the administration currency bill will have been enacted into law.

The resignation of Ambassador Wilcox, which was forced by the latter's indiscretion, not to say loose talk, said Senator Barth, "had the effect of somewhat changing the administration's plans and for these, and other reasons, I did not insist upon the president adopting my plan of settling the disturbance in Mexico."

"No, I do not care to discuss my plan just now," concluded the senator.

Murdered by Persons Unknown.

Duluth, Minn., Aug. 15.—The coroner's jury inquiring into the cause of the death of John McAlpine, millionaire lumberman, who was found dead in the basement of his home Friday, today returned a verdict finding that McAlpine was "murdered by persons unknown."

Omaha Has \$200,000 Fire. Omaha, Neb., Aug. 15.—A loss of \$200,000 and three firemen injured was the result of a fire near the heart of the business district last night, which threatened a whole business block and brought out most of the local fire department. Captain John F. Engle, was the most seriously hurt of the firemen. He was knocked from a ladder and sustained a fractured skull.

The fire was the result of "spontaneous combustion in the rear of the Burgess-Granden company, an electrical and gas fixture house between Fifteenth and Sixteenth on Howard Street.

Governor Sulzer's Record as High Minded Patriot

(From the Kansas City Star.) And now shall William Sulzer—honest man, rogue or blunderer, it matters not—suffer impeachment and possible disgrace, not for his crimes, if he has committed any, but for the one commendable thing in a servile political life? A Tammany governor of New York, he defied Tammany; therefore Tammany deemed his political death.

Sulzer, a picturesque politician, who had served his organization unbrokenly for twenty years, became the governor of New York, January 1 this year. Fortune had smiled on his candidacy. The Progressive movement had split his opposition, and Charles F. Murphy, grand sachem of Tammany hall, had passed his seal of approval upon him. Perhaps "Boss" Barnes, leader of the Republican machine, had even given a little aid. So Sulzer was elected and Tammany began its favorite amusement of parcelling out the pie.

Placed to the gallery. But the organization had reckoned without its tool. Sulzer, always an egotist and gallery performer, declared war on the power that had elected him in the first speech as governor.

"I am free, without entanglements," he bombastically declared from the steps of his capital in his inaugural address, "and shall remain so. No influence controls me except the dictates of my own conscience, and my determination to do my duty, day in and day out, as I see the right, regardless of consequences."

The people cheered, the bosses in New York smiled, and wrote down a few more names of the faithful for state jobs. But Sulzer continued talking about the integrity of bosses and boss rule. In his egotism he decided a wave of popular demand for Sulzer, instead of Tammany aid, had made him governor. So he declared war on silent Charles F. Murphy, and Tammany prepared to chastise its recalcitrant son.

However commendable any effort to eliminate machines from politics may be, Sulzer's revolt from Tammany is deserving of little popular praise. It was not backed by high ideals; it was a plan not so much to cripple Tammany as to make William Sulzer superior to Tammany. Sulzer was ambitious. He would be vice president, even president. In the 1906 convention in Kansas City he succeeded so far toward this ambition as to be a leading candidate for second place on the Democratic ticket.

An Estimate of Sulzer. An governor of New York, Sulzer hoped to "stand alone." He was a greater national prominence. So he attacked Tammany. Collier's Weekly prints an editorial estimation of Sulzer's character based on close observation at Albany and in Washington, when Sulzer was a member of congress. It says:

The best to be said about Sulzer is that he might have been worse. He might have kept peace with Tammany. Tammany could have gone on with its graft and Sulzer could have avoided the exposures that have followed his break with Murphy. But let no one hope that New York will ever be delivered from Tammany by anybody with Sulzer's fiber. Between the two, Murphy has much more character. Then Sulzer—character in the sense of stability and substance.

How weak and impossible a creature Sulzer is the public will never know, for his flabbiness is so artless and unconvincing that newspaper men have a weakness for him, and aside from (occasionally) a subtle verbal wink so to speak, never speak ill of him. As artlessly as a child he will ask newspaper men to print something nice about him, to circulate a rumor that Sulzer is spoken of for vice president.

Moreover, he is far from a wicked man. His weaknesses do not flow from love of money or love of the approval of those who have money, which is the prevailing type of undesirability among public men. He is vain, a ratter and poseur, quite without power of thought. He doesn't know that such a thing as a political principle exists.

Politics, according to his perfectly sincere and candid conception, is an occupation in which you make a decent living and Sulzer doesn't care for more—by doing favors for people, by placating this group and that group and the next group and never offending any group, unless to carry favor with a mathematical larger group, to make a grand stand play, as in the case of the present Tariffin assault on Tammany. Politics is a better way of making a living than most, because it carries with it pomp and pose, strutting and big talk and these Sulzer likes better than money. New York will never get direct primaries nor any other incident of good government through Sulzer.

Not a pretty picture, to be sure, but a real one. World's Work is just as

averse in its arraignment of Sulzer's motives. After telling how Sulzer appointed himself enligat for Richard Croker in former days, it says:

He threw in his fortunes with Tammany hall because that policy seemed likely to pay returns under present conditions, on the other hand Mr. Sulzer finds it convenient to adopt a different program. The fact that the people refuse to accept him at his own present valuation and become lukewarm even when as governor he is apparently striving for things in the public interest, discloses a healthy political state of mind.

William Sulzer is the son of a German political exile who came to America in 1851. As a Heidelberg student he had joined the revolution of 1848. He settled in Elizabeth, N. J., and became a contractor. He married a girl of Irish descent. The present governor of New York was born March 18, 1852.

A Thorough Tammany Man. Young Sulzer went to New York with his father and was educated there in the public schools and the Columbia Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1874. Almost immediately he became active in politics. He joined Tammany hall and soon was recognized as one of its most devoted workers. In 1889 he was elected to the state assembly as a Democrat and was returned each year until 1904. That fall he was elected to congress as representative of the Fourteenth district in New York city. He held his seat in that body until elected governor last fall.

Sulzer has always been a talker. In fact, in that propensity the Troy, N. Y., Record ascribes his present difficulties.

Sulzer had been a candidate for governor several times before he finally obtained the nomination and election. In 1896 he came out for Bryan. Also he was after the governorship, John C. Sheehan, then leader of Tammany, threw the organization strength away from Sulzer to elect the latter for supporting Bryan. After that he went back to Tammany and until the recent break has worked in harmony with the machine.

He has always been fond of declaring his love for the common people of the Nation. At times that seems to be an obsession with him. "Let the people rule," is his favorite platitude. Or this: "I am a man of the people. I have very little vanity but I am a Democrat unafraid and I form my opinion in silent hours when I think what is best for all." He declared the executive mansion at Albany should be known as "the people's house," while he occupied it.

Governor Sulzer was married in 1903. His wife was Miss Clara Rodeman, whom he met at the Vassar Home for Graduate Nurses in New York. His wedding was brief and romantic. The marriage took place at the couple's third meeting.

PATHE WEEKLY TO HAVE SNAKE DANCE PICTURES

Victor Miller, expert camera man for the Pathe-Freres company, passed through Albuquerque last night on route for Arizona where he will take pictures of the celebrated Hopi snake dance for the Pathe Weekly, which is shown weekly to audiences estimated in the aggregate at over twenty million of people. While in Arizona Mr. Miller will take pictures of the Petrified forest, the Grand Canyon and other places. The Pathe crew recently visited Santo Domingo, north of Albuquerque, and took several pictures of the green corn dances of the Pueblo Indians, which it is expected will be exhibited in this city in the near future.

If the proper arrangements can be made Mr. Miller will take a number of pictures of Albuquerque scenes.

ANAYA TO MEET EITHER JACK TORRES OR DUFFY

As a semi-windup mill for it's Labor day boxing show, Director Mark Levy of the New Mexico Athletic club said this morning that he had practically decided to pit Kid Anaya, of Trinidad, Col., against either Jack Torres of this city or Duffy, the Pacific coast fighter, who is now in town. Local fight followers say that either of these matchups would make the hottest kind of milling.

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Kellogg's Corn Flakes 40c
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